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Colby recommends end to building nuclear arms

By ARTSCHAAP

Capital-Journal education writer

William E. Colby, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, supports a nuclear freeze. Not a unilateral freeze, but an end to construction of new nuclear weapons by both the Soviet Union and the United States.

Colby said in Topeka Tuesday that both sides should stop building new nuclear weapons. "There is an advantage to both sides. I don't trust the Soviets but we have to live in this world and both can live better if the production of such new weapons is stopped," he said.

Colby appeared at Washburn University's White Concert Hall to deliver this year's Oscar S. Stauffer Lecture honoring the late Topeka publisher and founder of Stauffer Communications Inc.

Colby said that, although he has not seen the movie, "The Day After," filmed in Lawrence and showing the aftermath of nuclear devastation, he thinks Americans need to know the effect of nuclear weapons. "The Day After" is scheduled to be shown on the ABC television network at 7 p.m. Sunday.

"It's just a fact of life," Colby said in Topeka Tuesday. "We are just half an hour away from Russian missiles in Siberia." He said people tend to think of nuclear weapons as unreal.

The real purpose of intelligence gathering today is to ease tensions, Colby said, and not to engage in the cloak-and-dagger activities that the CIA, and other agencies, have sometimes been involved in.

Colby outlined the evolution of the CIA since the beginning of World War II. He also held a press conference before his lecture. Colby headed the intelligence agency from 1973 until 1976. During his CIA career, which began in 1950, Colby served as station chief in Saigon, Vietnam, from 1959 through 1962. He stayed active in Vietnam affairs as chief of plans, Far East Divi-

sion, through 1968, and then became assistant director and then director of the Civil Operations and Rural Development Support in Vietnam.

Colby said the Central Intelligence Agency was formed after the disaster at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. The United States had all kind of information about Japanese intentions in the Pacific at that time, but the information was scattered among the various branches of military services.

"We had all kinds of information but not centralized where it could be looked at," he said. The CIA was created to address that problem, he said.

And in those early years, many thought intelligence gathering should be outside the law, Colby said. In fact, the agency was told to be more ruthless than the enemy and even respected senators said they didn't want to know about the methods used in gathering intelligence.

But eventually the idea was accepted that there was not an exception in the Constitution for intelligence, Colby said, and it was found that there were some things that the CIA should not have done.

"Today, we all accept constitutional limitations and there has been a veritable revolution in the intelligence system," he said.

Speaking of disarmament talks with the Soviets, Colby said in 1946 the elder statesman, Bernard Baruch, proposed that all nations give up nuclear capability, with inspection teams to verify compliance. But Josef Stalin, the Soviet dictator, turned down the proposal as American espionage.

And in 1963, President John F. Kennedy proposed the first limited test ban treaty, with no further nuclear tests. But the Soviets and Americans

couldn't agree on the number of inspections each year, and the agreement fell through.

Colby said the United States received "clear requests for assistance from South American countries" before going there. And he said he understood the necessity of restricting the press during the military operation in Grenada.

"Obviously, in America, it is natural for the press to want to be in on everything, Colby said.

"There is a role for covert activity and covert military activities," Colby said. And Congress has not said "stop" to those activities. If both the Senate and the House vote to stop such activities, they are stopped, he said.

National Intelligence Museum Pushed

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Walter Pforzheimer kept a wary eye on his priceless collection as the audience of retired spies, intelligence buffs and other unidentified characters milled about.

At one spot on the crowded tabletop was a photograph of Mata Hari and her last application to enter France, where she was executed in 1917. At another was a short-hand transcript of the trial of "John the Painter" (James Aitkin), the only American convicted of sabotage in England during the Revolutionary War.

Aitkin set fire to the Rope House at the Royal Dock Yard in Portsmouth in December, 1776, destroying a hefty supply of the British Navy's hemp and rope. "Regrettably," Pforzheimer concluded, "he was caught, tried and hanged in March, 1777."

The occasion for the impressive display—ranging from a 1777 letter from George Washington on "the necessity of procuring good intelligence" to an 1864 Confederate bill to create a "special and secret service"—was a Senate Select Intelligence Committee hearing on plans to establish a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

Pforzheimer, whose own world-class collection of almost 5,000 rare books, manuscripts and other items has already been bequeathed to Yale University, his alma mater, said he hoped a place in the nation's capital could be found for rotating exhibits, possibly including loans from his own holdings. He warned that much of the material that might be displayed—such as the photographic blow-ups used in the Cuban missile crisis—"is now scattered through the country and most of it, I fear, is permanently lost."

Pforzheimer, who served as the CIA's first legislative counsel, and other museum backers think a wing of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History would be just the spot.

"Think of the impact of such rotating exhibitions," Pforzheimer said, "not only on the grown-ups who are drawn to tales of intelligence and spies, but also on the kids who are so fond of gadgetry and the kind of exhibits that could be mounted."

CIA Director William J. Casey, the leadoff witness, heartily endorsed the idea so long as everyone realizes "that what the CIA can contribute will almost certainly be quite limited . . . I would not want to mislead anyone into expecting us to be a major source of exhibits for this projected historical intelligence museum."

The committee is co-sponsoring a resolution of moral support for the museum, but has not called for any federal financial support.

Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said, "We want to encourage private donors to assist in its construction and displays."

Goldwater, before leaving for Senate floor debate on the CIA-funded "secret war" in Nicaragua, added, "In other words, passage of this resolution will not cost the U.S. government money."

Martin Cramer, a veteran of the CIA, State Department and U.S. Information Agency who now heads an organization promoting the museum, said its backers are planning on a fund-raising drive next year to raise \$2 million from private sources.

"Although collection of artifacts from existing museums, private collectors and elsewhere will not be easy," Cramer said, "the location of many has been identified." He suggested that museum visitors would not only be able to look at the "bugged eagle from our embassy in Moscow" but also inspect enlarged microdots and learn how radio direction-finding equipment works.

For museum display, Joseph Persico, author of "Piercing the Reich," nominated a special radio-transmitter that Office of Strategic Services agents outside Berlin used in 1945 to guide allied bombers to their targets. Lt. Gen. William W. Quinn (U.S. Army-Ret.) urged that "tactical intelligence" exhibits be included, such as hedge-row maps and tide tables. Former CIA director William Colby added that a museum would go a long way toward showing that intelligence work is "an honorable profession."

Pforzheimer emphasized, however, that it would be very difficult to raise all the millions that would be needed to put up a new building as well as to fund a curator and staff. "An existing facility here appears to me to be the answer," he said.

Former CIA director to speak at Washburn

William E. Colby, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, will deliver this year's Oscar S. Stauffer Lecture at 11 a.m. Nov. 15 in White Concert Hall on the Washburn University campus.

The lecture is free to the public. WU is billing the lecture as timely because of the recent debate on the importance and control of the CIA's political activities in Central America and other regions.

Colby's career with the CIA included being station chief in Saigon, Vietnam, from 1959 through 1962. He remained active in Vietnam affairs as chief of plans for the Far East Division through 1968, when he became assistant director and then director of the civil operations and rural development support in Vietnam.

In 1973, he became deputy director



William
Colby

for operations of the CIA, responsible for intelligence gathering and secret political operations.

In September 1973, Colby was sworn in as director, overseeing 16,000 employees and a budget thought to be about \$750 million.

The lecture series honors the late Topeka publisher, Oscar S. Stauffer, founder of Stauffer Communications.